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MISCELLANY.

TRIAL OF COMMODORE ELLIOTT.

From the Globe.
OFFICIAL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,

10th July, 1840.

Pursuant to a precept from the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 9th of April, 1840, a Naval General Court Martial, convened at the navy yard, Philadelphia, on the 4th day of May last, for the trial of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, and such others as might be legally brought before it. The court was composed of the following named officers, viz:

Commodore Jacob Jones, President; Commodore Lewis Warrington, Commodore John Downes, Commodore E. P. Kennedy, Captain Charles W. Morgan, Capt. Foxhall A. Parker, Capt. David Conner, Capt. John D. Sloat, and Capt. George W. Storer, members; and John M. Read, Esq., of Philadelphia, Judge Advocate.

The following is the finding and sentence of the Court, in the case of Commodore Elliott, as extracted from the record of its proceedings of 26th of June, 1840:

"After having carefully and maturely weighed and deliberated upon the matter, the Court is of opinion that the first specification of the first charge is fully proved; and that the second specification of the first charge is proved, excepting the third paragraph, in these words:

"Upon this oppressive and cruel order being communicated to Dr. Boyd by Lieut. Boerum, Dr. Boyd went into the cabin of Captain Elliott, and then and there remonstrated personally to the said Capt. Jesse D. Elliott against the removal of Passed Midshipman Barton from the Constitution to the Shark; and afterwards, on the same day, remonstrated against such removal, by letter addressed to the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, which letter was delivered to him, the said Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, before the removal of the said Passed Midshipman Barton from the Constitution to the Shark; which paragraph is not proved.

"The Court is of opinion that the third specification of the first charge is not proved; and the court is of opinion that the first charge is fully proved, and does accordingly adjudge the accused guilty of the same.

"The Court is also of opinion that the first and second specifications of the second charge are not proved, and does accordingly adjudge the accused *not guilty* of the second charge.

"The Court is also of opinion that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh specifications of the third charge are fully proved, and that the eighth specification of the third charge is proved, except in one particular; and that is, that eight of the nine men therein mentioned, and not the whole nine, were excused from watch and quarters, which portion of said specification is not proved. The Court is of opinion that the third charge is fully proved, and does accordingly adjudge the accused *guilty* of the same.

"The Court is also of opinion that the first and second specifications of the fourth charge are not proved, and does accordingly adjudge the accused *not guilty* of the fourth charge.

"The Court is also of opinion that the first, second, and third specifications of the fifth charge are fully proved, and the Court is of opinion that the fifth charge is fully proved, and does accordingly adjudge the accused *guilty* of the same.

"The Court is also of opinion that the only speci-

cation of the sixth charge is proved with the exception of some items in the papers marked W. X. Y. and annexed to and made part of said specification, and which items are particularly specified on pages 762 and 763 of this record, and that, with these exceptions, the said specification is proved. The Court is of opinion that the sixth charge is fully proved, and does accordingly adjudge the accused *guilty* of the same.

"The Court is of opinion that the only specification of the seventh charge is proved, so far as regards the appropriation by the accused, to his private use, of the public stores therein mentioned, with the exception of the items specified and excepted in the preceding opinion and decision of the Court upon the 6th charge and specification; but that it is not proved, so far as it charges the wasting of the said public stores, and that therefore the said specification is not proved as laid. The Court is of opinion that the seventh charge is not proved, and does accordingly adjudge the accused *not guilty* of the same.

"The Court is of opinion that the first, second, and thirteenth specifications of the eighth charge are not proved. The Court is also of opinion that the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, and fourteenth specifications of the eighth charge are fully proved, with the exception of the words "*and thirteenth*" after the word "*twelfth*" in the fourteenth specification, which are not proved, and the Court is also of opinion that the eleventh specification of the eighth charge is proved except in one particular, and that is, that eight of the nine men therein mentioned and not the whole nine were excused from watch and quarters, which portion of said specification is not proved. The Court is of opinion that the eighth charge is fully proved, and does accordingly adjudge the accused *guilty* of the same.

"The Court does, therefore, sentence and adjudge the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott to be suspended for the term of four years from this date, and that the pay and emoluments of him, the said Jesse D. Elliott, be suspended during the first two years of his said suspension.

(Signed)

JACOB JONES, P. C.
L. WARRINGTON,
JNO. DOWNES,
EDMUND P. KENNEDY,
CHAS. W. MORGAN,
FOXHALL A. PARKER,
D. CONNER,
JOHN D. SLOAT,
GEO. W. STORER.

JOHN M. READ,

Judge Advocate.

APPROVED, 6th July, 1840.

J. K. PAULDING."

The charges and specifications of which Commodore Elliott was found guilty, except such parts of certain specifications as are excepted in the finding of the Court, are as follows:

CHARGE FIRST.

Oppression and cruelty, and conduct unbecoming an officer.

Specification 1st. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command of the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean Sea, did on or about the thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, oppressively and cruelly order Charles C. Barton, a Passed Midshipman in the navy of the United States, who was severely wounded in his right leg, and who was then on board the United States ship Constitution, under the medical charge of Dr. Thomas J

Boyd, Surgeon of the Fleet, for the said wound, to be removed from the said ship Constitution, then lying in the harbor of Smyrna, to the United States schooner Shark, against the express objections and remonstrances of the said Dr. Thomas J. Boyd, as fleet surgeon, and as surgeon of the said ship Constitution, and did oppressively and cruelly cause him, the said Passed Midshipman Barton, to be so removed from the Constitution to the Shark, against the express objections and remonstrances of the said Doctor Boyd as aforesaid, thereby causing him, the said Barton, great and excruciating pain, and endangering not only the leg, but also the life of him, the said Passed Midshipman Barton.

Specification 2d. For that the said Passed Midshipman Charles C. Barton, being severely wounded in the right leg by a ball, which passed through the tibia, or principal bone of the said leg, fracturing it transversely, and splintering it into fragments, was, on the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, upon the report of Dr. Thomas J. Boyd, surgeon of the fleet, admitted on board the United States ship Constitution, then lying in the harbor of Smyrna, by the orders of Lieutenant William Boerum, the senior officer on board the said ship, and slung in a cot on the starboard side of the half-deck of the said ship, and was then and there operated upon by the said Dr. Thomas J. Boyd, who extracted the ball and applied the ordinary dressing for such a fracture, said Barton suffering much pain during said operation—and that for some time after the said operation was performed, and on the day aforesaid, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, came on board the said ship Constitution, when Lieutenant Boerum followed him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, into the cabin of the said ship, and reported to him that Mr. Barton was on board—and the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott asked why he (Lieutenant Boerum) had admitted him, and upon Lieutenant Boerum replying that Dr. Boyd said it was necessary, he, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott then and there oppressively and cruelly ordered Lieutenant Boerum to send him (the said Barton) out of the ship, and send him on board of his own vessel.

That Lieutenant Boerum immediately communicated said order to Dr. Boyd, when he, Dr. Boyd, said it was impossible that he (the said Barton) could be removed, and that he must protest against it, as it might be attended with very serious consequences. Lieutenant Boerum thereupon went back to the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, and told him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, what Dr. Boyd had said, and Captain Elliott replied that Doctor Boyd must object in his official capacity as fleet surgeon. Lieutenant Boerum delivered the message to Dr. Boyd, who replied: "I do object as fleet surgeon and as surgeon of the ship, and that the removal of Mr. Barton may be attended with the loss of his limb at least"—which reply Lieutenant Boerum delivered to Captain Elliott, who thereupon oppressively and cruelly reiterated his former order in these words: "I don't care, sir, send him out of the ship immediately; send him to the Shark."

That in pursuance of these oppressive and cruel orders of the said Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, the said Passed Midshipman Barton was afterwards, on the same day, carried on deck and lowered over the side of the said ship Constitution, in a cot, into one of the boats of the said ship, the said Barton being then in a great deal of torture, and screaming from agony, and was carried alongside the schooner Shark, which was also lying in the harbor of Smyrna, and he the said Barton, was then and there hoisted over the side of the said schooner Shark, and lowered down the steerage hatch head foremost, into the steerage of the said vessel, the motion causing him great pain, and aggravating the symptoms very much, by which oppressive and cruel orders and con-

duct of the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, the said Passed Midshipman Barton was caused great and excruciating pain and agony and the life as well as the leg of the said Passed Midshipman Barton were endangered.

THIRD CHARGE.

Scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals.

Specification 1st. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command of the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean sea, did, on or about the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in the harbor of Lisbon, accept from a part of the crew of the United States ship Constitution, then under his command, certain silver plate as a present, the whole or a part of the price of which plate was paid for out of the pay due or becoming due to the subscribers to said present from the United States.

Specification 2d. For that the sum originally subscribed by a part of the crew of the said ship Constitution, to purchase a service of plate to be presented to the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being sufficient only to purchase one piece, to wit, a tureen, leaving a small balance of less than fifteen dollars in favor of the crew, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, on or about the fifth day of January, in the year last aforesaid at or near Lisbon, authorize Lieutenant William Boerum to purchase two tureens, he, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, agreeing to pay the difference between the sum subscribed by a part of the crew as aforesaid, and the price of the said two tureens; and he, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, did afterwards add to said purchase a pitcher and waiter, upon which said pieces of plate he did give the following inscription to be put: "Presented, as a mark of respect, to Commodore J. D. Elliott, of the United States Navy, by the Crew of the Constitution," which said inscription was accordingly engraved upon the said two tureens, pitcher, and waiter, when in truth and in fact one only of said pieces of plate had been actually presented by a part of the crew of the Constitution to him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott.

Specification 3d. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, on the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and on divers days and times afterwards, cause the said four pieces of plate with the said inscription thereon, to be exhibited in the cabin of the said ship Constitution, thereby holding out to those who saw them that they had all been presented to him, the said Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, by the crew of the Constitution, when in truth and in fact one piece only of said plate had been presented to him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, by a part of the crew of said ship.

Specification 4th. For that, he the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, on or about the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, on board the said ship Constitution, and after the said pieces of plate were brought on board the said ship, send for Lieutenant Oscar Bullus, and state to him that the amount subscribed did not come up to the price of the plate purchased, and that he, Captain Elliott, had no doubt if the crew knew what it was to cost they would be willing to subscribe the full amount, and carry their intentions into effect, and did then and there propose to Lieutenant Bullus to make it known to the crew, for the purpose of getting the subscription under way, which proposition Lieut. Bullus respectfully declined, telling him, the said Capt. Elliott, that he did not think it would look well in the first lieutenant to interfere in a transaction of that nature:

And that afterwards, to wit, on or about the tenth day of the same month, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did employ his secretary, one Thomas Wells, to raise some more money from the crew of the said ship Constitution, in

order to pay for the additional price of the plate, as before stated :

And that afterwards, to wit, on or about the eleventh day of the same month, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did inquire of the said Lieut. Bullus how the subscription (meaning that which he had employed the said Thomas Wells to raise, as aforesaid,) was coming on; Lieut. Bullus replied, he would inquire of the master-at-arms, which he did, and afterwards, to wit, on the twelfth or thirteenth day of the same month, or thereabouts, the said master-at-arms brought to Lieut. Bullus the said second subscription paper, containing nineteen names and sixty-nine dollars subscribed, which said money was afterwards received from the purser of the said ship Constitution, and applied to the payment of the bill for the said four pieces of plate, to wit: the two tureens, pitcher, and waiter.

Specification 5th. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, for his private benefit and without regard to the interests of the service, on or about the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, embark and cause to be embarked on board the United States ship Constitution, then lying at Mahon, in the island of Minorca, twenty-two animals, consisting of jacks, jennies, horses, mares, and colts, being the property of the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, which said animals, together with another animal belonging also to the said Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, which was taken on board the said ship Constitution at Gibraltar, on or about the twenty-fifth day of the same month, by the orders of the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, were placed in stalls erected on the gun-deck of the said ship, by the orders of the said Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, and so continued during the voyage of the said ship from Mahon until its arrival in Hampton Roads, on the thirty-first day of July in the same year, by which scandalous acts and conduct of the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, and by the presence of these animals on board the said ship, and the erection and continuance of the said stalls for their accommodation by the orders of the said Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, as aforesaid,

The comfort of the crew at their meals and at other periods was affected:

The usual messing and sleeping places of a part of the crew were interfered with:

Fourteen guns, seven on each side of the gun-deck, were so encumbered that they could be only run in and run out, and could have been fired only once, but could be neither trained, worked, nor exercised:

A large and important part of the battery of the said ship Constitution was encumbered, the force and efficiency of the ship materially impaired, and the said United States ship Constitution rendered unequal to sustain the honor of the flag in an emergency, thus sacrificing the interests of the ship, the crew, and the service, to the private interests of him, the said Capt. Jesse D. Elliott.

Specification 6th. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, for his own private benefit and without regard to the interests of the service, on divers days and times between the tenth day of March and the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, employ several of the crew of the said ship Constitution at the Lazaretto in the island of Minorca, in taking care of certain horses and asses, the property of the said Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, and in cutting grass for the food of the said animals.

Specification 7th. For that he, the said Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, for his own private benefit and without regard to the interests of the service, use and cause to be used boards, plank, and nails, canvass and junk, belonging to the United States, in making the stalls, slings, bags, and matting for the accommodation of the said animals, consisting of jacks, jennies, horses, mares, and colts, as afore-

said, so belonging to him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott.

Specification 8th. For that he, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, for his own private use and benefit, and without regard to the interests of the service, employ the crew of the said ship Constitution exclusively in taking care of the said animals whilst on board the said ship, as aforesaid, the said men being excused from watch and quarters.

CHARGE FIFTH.

As commanding officer, of his own authority inflicting punishment on privates beyond twelve lashes, with a cat-of-nine-tails, in violation of the thirtieth article of the first section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States," passed April 23d, 1800.

Specification 1st. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command of the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean sea, did, on or about the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, of his own authority, cause one Francisco Lasano, a private and seaman in the navy of the United States, and serving on board the United States frigate United States, then in the squadron under command of him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, to be whipped with two dozen lashes with a cat-of-nine-tails, on board the said frigate United States, then lying at or near Mahon, in the island of Minorca.

Specification 2d. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, and also commanding officer of the United States ship Constitution, did, on or about the thirtieth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, of his own authority, cause a private and seaman in the navy of the United States, and serving as such on board the said ship, but whose name is not known, to be whipped with two dozen lashes with a cat-of-nine-tails, on board the said ship Constitution.

Specification 3d. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command of the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean sea, did, on or about the first day of April, in the year last aforesaid, of his own authority, cause one Richard, a private and seaman in the navy of the United States, and serving on board the United States schooner Shark, then in the squadron under the command of him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, to be whipped with two dozen lashes with a cat-of-nine-tails, on board of the said schooner Shark.

CHARGE SIXTH.

Unofficer-like conduct, and disobedience of the sixth paragraph, under the head "officers in general," of the Rules, Regulations, and Instructions of the naval service of the United States, prepared by the Board of Navy Commissioners of the United States, with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to the act of Congress of the seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen, which strictly enjoins every officer to avoid all unnecessary expenditure of stores belonging to the public.

Specification. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command of the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean sea, did unnecessarily expend large portions of the stores belonging to the public, on board the United States ship Constitution, by appropriating the same to his private use, the particulars of which expenditure and appropriation, with the dates, are given and specified in the papers marked W, X, Y, 30, and annexed to and made part of this specification.

CHARGE EIGHTH.

Unbecoming and unofficer-like conduct.

Specification 3d. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, for his own private benefit, on or about the 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, place and cause to be placed on

board the United States sloop of war John Adams, Silas H. Stringham, commander, then in the squadron under the command of the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, and lying at Mahon, an Arabian horse and a jack, belonging to him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, to be carried from Mahon to the United States, to accommodate which animals, by the order of the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, the two forward guns of said sloop of war, one on each side, were put below, thereby weakening the force and efficiency of the said sloop, and rendering her unfit to contend on an equality with a vessel of an equal rate, with her full armament.

Specification 4th. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command of the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean sea, did, on or about the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in the harbor of Lisbon, accept from a part of the crew of the United States ship Constitution, then under his command, certain silver plate as a present, the whole or a part of the price of which plate was paid out of the pay due or becoming due to the subscribers to said present from the United States.

Specification 5th. For that the sum originally subscribed by a part of the crew of the said ship Constitution, to purchase a service of plate to be presented to the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being sufficient only to purchase one piece, to wit, a tureen, leaving a small balance of less than fifteen dollars in favor of the crew, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, on or about the 5th day of January, in the year last aforesaid, at or near Lisbon, authorize Lieutenant William Boerum to purchase two tureens, he, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, agreeing to pay the difference between the sum subscribed by a part of the crew as aforesaid, and the price of the said two tureens; and he, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, did afterwards add to the said purchase a pitcher and waiter, upon which said pieces of plate he did give the following inscription to be put: "Presented as a mark of respect to Commodore J. D. Elliott, of the United States Navy, by the crew of the Constitution;" which said inscription was accordingly engraved upon the said two tureens, pitcher, and waiter, when in truth and in fact, only one of said pieces of plate had been actually presented by a part of the crew of the Constitution to him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott.

Specification 6th. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, on the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and on divers days and times afterwards, cause the said four pieces of plate, with the said inscription thereon, to be exhibited in the cabin of the said ship Constitution, thereby holding out to those who saw them that they had all been presented to him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, by the crew of the Constitution, when in truth and in fact one piece only of said plate had been presented to him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, by a part of the crew of the said ship.

Specification 7th. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, on or about the 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, on board the said ship Constitution, and after the said pieces of plate were brought on board the said ship, send for Lieutenant Oscar Bullus, and state to him that the amount subscribed did not come up to the price of the plate purchased, and that he, Captain Elliott, had no doubt that if the crew knew what it was to cost they would be willing to subscribe the full amount, and carry their intention into effect, and did then and there propose to Lieutenant Bullus to make it known to the crew, for the purpose of getting the subscription under way, which proposition Lieutenant Bullus respectfully declined, telling him, the said Captain Elliott, that he did not think it would

look well in the first lieutenant to interfere in a transaction of that nature:

And that afterwards, to wit, on or about the tenth day of the same month, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did employ his secretary, one Thomas Wells, to raise some more money from the crew of the said ship Constitution, in order to pay for the additional price of the plate, as before stated:

And that afterwards, to wit, on or about the eleventh day of the same month, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did inquire of the said Lieutenant Bullus how the subscription (meaning that which he had employed the said Thomas Wells to raise, as aforesaid) was coming on. Lieutenant Bullus replied, he would inquire of the master-at-arms, which he did, and afterwards, to wit, on the twelfth or thirteenth day of the same month, or thereabouts, the said master-at-arms brought to Lieutenant Bullus the said second subscription paper, containing nineteen names and sixty-nine dollars subscribed, which said money was afterwards received from the purser of the said ship Constitution, and applied to the payment of the bill for the said four pieces of plate, to wit, two tureens, pitcher, and waiter.

Specification 8th. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, for his own private benefit, on or about the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, embark and cause to be embarked on board the United States ship Constitution, then lying at Mahon, in the island of Minorca, twenty-two animals, consisting of jacks, jennies, horses, mares, and colts, being the property of him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, which said animals, together with another animal belonging also to the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, which was taken on board the said ship Constitution at Gibraltar, on or about the 25th day of the same month, by the orders of the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, were placed in stalls erected on the gun-deck of the said ship, by the orders of the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, and so continued during the voyage of the said ship from Mahon until its arrival in Hampton Roads, on the thirty-first day of July, in the same year; by which acts and conduct of the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, and by the presence of these animals on board the said ship, and the erection and continuance of the said stalls for their accommodation, by orders of him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott,

The comfort of the crew at their meals, and at other periods, was affected:

The usual messing and sleeping place of a part of the crew were interfered with:

Fourteen guns, seven on each side of the gun-deck, were so encumbered that they could have been only run in and out, and could have been fired only once, but could be neither trained, worked, nor exercised; a large and important part of the battery of the said ship Constitution was encumbered, the force and efficiency of the ship materially impaired, and the said United States ship Constitution rendered unequal to sustain the honor of the flag in an emergency.

Specification 9th. For that he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, for his own private benefit, on divers days and times between the eighteenth day of March and the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, employ several of the crew of the said ship Constitution at the Lazaretto, in the island of Minorca, in taking care of certain horses and asses, the property of the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, and in cutting grass for the food of the said animals.

Specification 10th. For that he, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, for his own private benefit, use and cause to be used boards, planks, and nails, canvass and junk, belong-

ing to the United States, in making the stalls, slings, bags, and matting, for the accommodation of the said animals, on board of the United States ship Constitution, consisting of jacks, jennies, horses, mares, and colts, as aforesaid, and so belonging to him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott.

Specification 11th. For that he, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being in command as aforesaid, did, for his own private benefit, employ and cause to be employed, nine men belonging to the crew of the said United States ship Constitution exclusively in taking care of the said animals whilst on board the said ship Constitution, as aforesaid, the said men being excused from watch and quarters.

Specification 12th. For that he, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being in command of the United States ship Constitution, did, for his own private benefit, on the thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, whilst the said ship was lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, employ sundry of the officers and crew of the said ship, with the boats of the said ship, in carrying on shore to Hampton the said animals, twenty-two in number, being the private property of him, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, which had been so brought over from Mahon and Gibraltar in the said United States ship Constitution, and in consequence of the said employment of sundry of the crew in the manner above stated, many of the crew thus employed got liquor and became intoxicated, and also brought liquor on board the said ship Constitution upon their return from the shore, which liquor was distributed among others of the crew, by which means many of the crew of the said ship Constitution, on the said thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, on board the said ship in Hampton Roads, became or were intoxicated and drunk, and whilst in this drunken state, became noisy, disorderly, and mutinous, insulted, abused, threatened, and defied their officers, carried off prisoners by force from the charge of the sentry, beat and bruised the master-at-arms, threatening his life; beat, bruised, and chased Thomas Ennis on the quarter-deck, and threatened his life, and committed many other disorderly, mutinous, and outrageous acts, by which the discipline of the ship was destroyed, he, the said Jesse D. Elliott, being then and there in command of said ship as aforesaid, and on board of the same, and knowing the said state of the crew of the ship, and having occasioned the same by his said employment of the crew and boats as before stated.

Specification 14th. For that he, the said Captain Jesse D. Elliott, being in command of the said U. S. ship Constitution, did, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, in the cabin of the said ship, then lying near Norfolk, and after the occurrences set forth in the twelfth and thirteenth specifications of this charge had taken place, ordered Commander Wm. Boerum to call all those men (belonging to the crew of said ship) whose times were out, aft, and say to them that, as some of his (Captain Elliott's) family were on board, he (Captain Elliott) could not come up himself, and that he wished him to say that he (Captain Elliott) had been pleased with their general conduct during the cruise, that their contract was now at an end, and they could go ashore, which said speech or message was accordingly delivered on the deck of the said ship Constitution, by Commander Boerum, to the said men who were called aft to hear it, thereby countenancing, indirectly at least, the disgraceful proceedings of the preceding day, in a manner unbecoming an officer holding so high a rank in the navy of the United States.

The finding and sentence of the court has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy; but so much of the sentence as suspends the pay and emoluments of Commodore Elliott for the first two years of his

suspension from duty has been remitted by the President of the United States, as will appear by the following paper bearing his signature, and annexed to the record:

"Although the offences of which Commodore Jesse D. Elliott has been convicted are of a grave and serious character, deeply affecting the interests of the service, still the President, on a careful consideration of the case, perceives grounds which, in his opinion, diminish their weight, and justify a mitigation of punishment.

"It appears, from the record of the proceedings of the court, that Passed Midshipman Barton left his ship not only in violation of an express order of his commanding officer, but for a purpose which it was undoubtedly the duty of the commander of a squadron to discourage and prevent by every exertion of his lawful authority; and that after being wounded, instead of returning to the vessel to which he belonged, he directed himself to be taken on board the ship of the commander of the squadron, whose pointed order he had disobeyed.

"It also appears that, in various instances which occurred previous to the cruise of the squadron under Commodore Elliott in the Mediterranean, the commanders of ships and squadrons had, in pursuance of instructions from the Navy Department, brought to the United States animals of various kinds, without being questioned or censured by the department. The offence committed by Commodore Elliott in this case appears, therefore, to have consisted in taking on board the frigate Constitution, so great a number of animals as to interfere with the accommodation of the men, embarrass the exercise of the guns, and impair her force and efficiency as a vessel of war.

"In consideration of these facts and circumstances, the President has thought proper to remit that portion of the sentence of the court which involves the forfeiture of pay during the first two years of Commodore Elliott's suspension. M. VAN BUREN.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal, June 9.

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS IN THE NAVY.—We have lately seen it stated in the Army and Navy Chronicle, that Professors of Mathematics have been ordered on board the several vessels of war, used as receiving ships at the different stations. This circumstance induces us to express some opinions on the subject of Naval Professors of Mathematics, which we have long entertained, and which we hope will be the means of inducing others to inquire into and reflect on the subject.

It is, we believe, about five years since the present navy pay-bill was passed. The committee who drafted the bill, were doubtless well aware of the low rank and meagre compensation assigned to those individuals in the service who went by the name of "school-masters." These men, it is well known, were not selected in consequence of their knowledge or merit—indeed, they were sometimes notoriously incompetent to discharge the duties of their office—and in many instances, declined even to attempt it, and were employed on board ships in the capacity of clerks. This was a serious evil—as it must be obvious that a proper instructor of youth—a man of education, and possessed of the habits and associations of a gentleman, would have been of signal service in imparting knowledge to the young men just entering into the service, and to whom the country must look, for vindicating our national honor, and protecting the rights of American citizens.

The committee very properly endeavored to remedy this evil so far as it lay in their power, by holding out to men of liberal education, inducements to enter the service, in the shape of *better pay*, and the very respectable and appropriate designation of *Professors of Mathematics*, doubtless presuming that a *higher rank* would also be conferred, which would entitle them to a greater degree of respect from the

younger officers, and of course greatly add to their means of usefulness. When Congress sanctioned the bill introduced by the committee, it was very naturally presumed that *commissions* would be granted to Professors of Mathematics, which, by placing them on a par with Surgeons and Chaplains, and ensuring them permanent situations, would give them increased influence over the minds of their pupils. The propriety of this measure, indeed, we may say, the necessity of it, must be obvious to every one, *yet it has never been adopted*. The Professor of Mathematics holds his office by a simple order from the Secretary of the Navy, we believe, and is liable to be dismissed at any moment, without ceremony!

It is certainly as important that the Professor of Mathematics should possess as much talent, learning, and moral worth, as the Surgeon, the Chaplain, or the Purser. His duties are arduous and responsible; and from the nature of his employment, as well as by other considerations, which will readily occur, he is as much entitled to the distinction of rank, conferred by a commission, as either of those officers. By referring to the Register, we find that the pay of professor is the same as that of chaplain, and greater than that of assistant surgeon, a tacit admission that his services are as valuable as those of a chaplain or assistant surgeon. Why then, we ask, are commissions conferred on the latter and denied to the former? Must an illiberal and narrow-minded prejudice against "schoolmasters," on the part of some officers, be indulged to the manifest injury of the service, and to the degradation of a man, who should be in every respect a gentleman, and the only man in the ship who is required to possess the advantages of a liberal education?

Such prejudices should not be cherished. They are unworthy of high-minded and honorable men; and we rejoice that they no longer exist, to any extent, in this section of our country. In New England, we are proud to say, the business of a teacher is one of the most honorable and honored occupations; and no men, as a body, are treated with more deference and respect than the professors of our universities and the instructors in our academies and high schools. And the justice of this feeling will be at once seen, by all who are capable of appreciating scientific attainments or personal merit. In this country we boast of our freedom, of our equal laws, and our democratic institutions, and boldly *avow* the doctrine that superior attainments in knowledge and virtue, alone should entitle one man to rise above another. But we do not always *act* on this principle, otherwise we should not see men filling a degraded situation in our naval service, who, before they can be admitted into the service, are required to give undoubted evidence that they possess these attainments of which we have spoken.

There is a strange inconsistency in this, which ought not to exist; and we hope that the Secretary of the Navy will give the subject that attention which its importance demands. The ancients erected a temple to VIRTUE, to enter which one must pass through the portal of HONOR; and we hope that the moderns will not so construct their temples, that when a man has passed through the portals of Knowledge and Virtue, he shall find himself on the threshold of Contempt.

ADVICE TO SAILORS.—Every sailor should take with him, on a voyage, a few books relating to subjects in which he feels an interest, or on which he is desirous of procuring information. Books of voyages and travels, history and biography, should generally be preferred. In a ship navigated by a crew of ten or twelve men, if each one would furnish his share, say half a dozen books, which could be done at little trouble or expense, a library would at once be furnished for the fore-castle, consisting of sixty or seventy books—and the amount of amusement and instruc-

tion, which a steady, ambitious, and intelligent crew, would derive from such a collection of books, can hardly be conceived of by those who have not tried the experiment.

In the library of a sailor, the Bible should hold a conspicuous place—and should often be studied. It is a book that can never come amiss. It may be read in the hour of mirth or the hour of sadness—when peace and safety extend their blessings, or when danger hovers around. It will always tend to elevate the moral feelings of the reader, increase his fortitude, and strengthen him in the paths of virtue. It is a friend, which, if consulted, will always whisper good advice—and if its monitions are attended to, it will make a man better and wiser. A good seaman will always have a Bible in his chest, and regard it as a faithful counsellor, to be consulted every day of his life.

It is idle to say that a ship's company never have time to read. Every man, whatever may be his station in life, or his occupation, has time, which, at his option, he may improve to his advantage, or abuse to his everlasting regret. A sailor has, perhaps, more time to cultivate his mind, than persons pursuing many other occupations. He not only has time to read—but to *study*—and on an ordinary voyage to Europe, or more particularly to the East Indies or South America—he may acquire knowledge which may raise him in his own estimation, and in the estimation of others—and which will prove of immense benefit to him in after life. He may, by adopting a judicious system of literary occupation, improve his hand-writing, learn the most useful rules in arithmetic, and other branches of mathematics, become familiar with the theory and practice of navigation—and acquire a competent knowledge of one or more modern languages, besides his mother tongue. This may appear improbable to some—but it is nevertheless true. All this, aye, and more, may be acquired by the common sailor, within a reasonable time, merely by improving the leisure hours, which he has on ship-board. All that is necessary is a desire of knowledge, industry and perseverance. It is a great mistake to suppose that a man cannot be educated without going to school, or putting himself under the guidance and tuition of professed instructors on shore.

By acquiring a taste for books, he will not only improve his mind, add to his stock of ideas, and elevate his whole intellectual character, but he will come into possession of a never-failing resource against that depression of spirits, which has its origin in a want of something to do. Time will never hang heavy on his hands; and he will not be puzzled to contrive means for *killing time*—that is, relieving the tedium which is occasioned by idleness.—*Ibid*, June 18.

BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—We have received the 12th Annual report of this excellent Institution, which was read at the Anniversary meeting, on the 27th of May last. The report represents the institution as flourishing, and as doing much good, which must be exceedingly gratifying to all who feel an interest in the welfare of seamen. The following is an extract from this report:

"Make men truly religious, and you have good men and true, be they shipmasters, officers, or men. The main object of this Society is to communicate that gospel to the dwellers by the sea, and to them that go down to the sea in ships. We ask, therefore, the philanthropist as well as the friends of the Redeemer, to help us forward in the work before us. The past year has been a year of disasters and deaths. There has been sorrow on the sea. Last winter during three successive gales, while sheltered in the safety and comfort of our own homes, we heard the fury of the elements without; within the circuit of our bay and harbor, the cries and agony of *three hundred dying* and drowning men mingled with the blast, and the morning sun and returning calm left only the splin-

tered wreck and their disfigured corpses to attest its fury. Those whom shipwreck and pestilence have spared, call after us and bid us hasten to their relief. They sleep in their coffins. They walk hourly over their graves. Oh! then, let the year before us be one of untiring effort in their behalf."—*Ibid.*

SAILOR LANDLORDS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing from this city, states the arrivals of the U. S. ships Columbia and John Adams, and indulges in some reflections relating to the Sailor Landlord and Boarding-house system—according to which, our gallant tars are frequently systematically fleeced, whenever they arrive in port, unless they are cautious in selecting a boarding-house. After referring to the reports of the Seamen's Aid Society, and describing various cases in which seamen have been taken in—the writer goes on as follows:

"The same document, in detailing the causes of the deterioration which has taken place in the character of crews to a frightful extent within some years, concludes, after all, that the enormous evil lies mainly in 'the detestable Landlord and Boarding-house system,' which, they say, in spite of every principle of policy and humanity, is still suffered to prevail. They make all just exceptions and qualifications, but still hold themselves 'justified in saying that there is, at the present time, in this city, a compact body of at least five hundred men, composed of landlords, and others directly or indirectly leagued with them, all interested in ensnaring and defrauding the seamen whom they get within their power.' The process is thus described:

The first object is to gain possession of the sailor's person. With that view, a constant look-out is kept up for vessels on their first arrival—and very frequently long before they touch the wharf they are boarded by these landlords or their confederates, actually in some cases with bottles of rum concealed about their persons. The worn-out mariner, overjoyed at sight of land, falls an easy prey into the net thus spread for him, and then the work of spoliation begins. Is the sailor to be clothed? The landlord goes with him to certain clothing-stores—and for doing so, receives, by previous bargain, *ten or twelve and a half per cent.* on the amount of clothes thus furnished.

This, of course, is so much taken from the sailor's pocket.

Does the sailor stand in need of groceries? Does he want tobacco? Does he desire a chest for clothes? A per centage in each case becomes the landlord's, and in each case, the sailor suffers.

All the sailor's earnings are with reckless prodigality committed to the landlord's keeping, who by excessive overcharges so regulates the accounts between them, as very soon to exhaust the fund, and leave the sailor, as he says, in debt to him. He then tells him, that it is time for him to ship again.

Is the sailor on the eve of sailing? The landlord, on a plea of debt, which it is thus always in his power to allege, sometimes imprisons him, until he gives an order on his owner for his wages when they are due.

The sailor, friendless and alone, protesting that no debt is owing, yet rather than to remain in jail, will often yield compliance. Should he hold out and refuse, the landlord, after judgment and execution, when the sailor sails again, trustees the owner for the wages. In this connection attention is called to the startling fact that during the past year, out of three hundred and forty-six persons lodged in Boston jail, one hundred and thirty-eight were sailors, and two-thirds of them for alleged demands of not exceeding twenty dollars. Two landlords have been known to conspire together. One ships the sailor, and after he is on board of the vessel, the other by writ arrests him. An order upon the owner is given, which the owner, if ignorant of the fraud, accepts, rather than that his

vessel should be delayed, and the two landlords share the proceeds between them.

Strange as it may seem, there are men in this city whose living and trade is to speculate, as it is called, on these orders, by taking advantage of the necessities of seamen after they have been despoiled.

Again:—"It is usual, for five dollars, to buy an order for twenty, and in that proportion. The individual whose confessions have already been referred to, declares that for seven, he has bought an order for fifty dollars."—*Ibid.* June 26.

EXAMPLE OF SAILORS ABROAD.—Persons who follow a seafaring life are occasionally in the habit of visiting every portion of the habitable globe. Their business frequently leads them among the less informed, uncivilized portion of mankind. And it is here that the examples of the white men, who mingle with the natives, may have a mighty influence over their conduct. The savage soon finds that the white man possesses a mind of a higher order, and looks up to him as a superior being—and if the moral character of the white man corresponds with his intellectual power, the influence which he may exercise will be unbounded, and of the most salutary description. But if the savage finds that the white man seeks to deceive him—is dishonest, cunning, licentious, and intemperate, he can no longer respect him, although he may fear his power. There is perhaps no race of men so low in the scale of intellectual being, as to be unable to discriminate between good and ill; and the unfutured Indian, who perhaps has never cultivated the moral sentiments, will despise from the bottom of his heart, the white man, who suffers himself to be led away by his passions, or who gives himself up a votary to vice. If you take away goodness, you will deprive intellect of half its force. It is therefore evident that our sailors, who visit those foreign countries, should be men who are correct in their moral conduct—and thus set before the savage a copy for his imitation, not a picture for his abhorrence.

But is this the case? We much fear that it is not. The mariner, when visiting a country inhabited by civilized men, is too apt to regard the inhabitants as barbarians, rude and ignorant, with whom it is not necessary to observe any strict rules of morality, or even to regard the common decencies of life. They are too apt to throw off restraint on their animal passions, and by doing so, fill the savages with disgust, dishonor themselves, disgrace the people whom they represent, and thus, instead of being admired for their virtues, and paving the way for a free and unreserved communication with the Indian, present an insuperable bar to his civilization, and confirm him in vices which every man should abhor.

It will thus be seen that the bearing of the sailor abroad is of the greatest importance, and should be characterized by frankness, benevolence, decorum, and virtue. This is particularly desirable when holding communication with the savage. The sailor would thus pave the way for the Christian philanthropist, to instruct him still further in his religious and moral duties. But it is now too often the case that the savage gets disgusted with the white man, and is more disposed to drive him from his territories, or take his life, than to receive from his lips the lessons of advice, or the precepts of morality. It should be recollected that before a person can be successful in instructing others, he must be respected—and he cannot be respected by either the white man or the savage, without he fulfils his moral duties.

An American sailor, when abroad, should never forget that he is the representative of his countrymen. It is in his power to convey to those among whom he mingles a favorable impression of the general conduct, manners, and morals of his country, or excite their prejudices against the name of an American, by conduct unjustifiably incorrect, ungentlemanly, or immoral, and if he has a proper love for

his country, and a due regard for the character of an American, this consideration alone will be sufficient to induce him to be circumspect in his actions, and desirous of acquiring a good name among foreigners.

But there are nobler and better motives to influence the conduct of the mariner when abroad—a *correct sense of moral duty*, a wish to act correctly, wherever he may be placed, or in whatever circumstances—a regard for his own character and happiness, and his welfare in a future state. It is often, I regret to say, the case, that the sailor when abroad, appears to be influenced by none of these motives. He gives a loose rein to his passions, and acts as impulse directs him. He seems to think that no note is taken of his conduct—that he is observed by neither the eye of man or the all-seeing eye of God.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE IN ANCIENT WARS.—Accustomed as we are to the effects of war in civilized times, when the most bloody contests are followed by an increase in the numbers of the people, it is difficult to form a conception of the desolation which it produced in barbarous ages, when the void produced by the sword is not supplied by the impulse of subsequent tranquillity. A few facts will show its prodigious influence in former ages. It is ascertained by an exact computation, that when the three great capitals of Khorassan were destroyed by Timour, 4,347,000 persons were put to the sword. At the same time, 700,000 people were slain in the city of Mosul, which had risen in the neighbourhood of the ancient Nineveh; and the desolation produced a century and a half before, by the sack of Genghis Khan, had been at least as great. Such were the ravages of this mighty conqueror and his Mogul followers in the country between the Caspian and the Indus, that they almost exterminated the inhabitants; and five subsequent centuries have been unable to repair the ravages of four years. An army of 500,000 Moguls, under the sons of Genghis, so completely laid waste the provinces to the north of the Danube, that they have never since regained their former numbers; and in the famine consequent upon the irruption of the same barbarians into the Chinese empire, 13,000,000 are computed to have perished. During the invasion of Timour, twelve of the most flourishing cities of Asia, including Delhi, Ispahan, Bagdad, and Damascus, were utterly destroyed, and pyramids of human heads, one of which contained 90,000 skulls, erected on their ruins. During thirty-two years of the reign of Justinian, the barbarians annually made an incursion into the Grecian empire, and they carried off or destroyed at an average on each occasion 200,000 persons. Nor was the depopulation of the southern and western provinces less during the same disastrous period. In the wars of Belisarius in Africa, 5,000,000 of its inhabitants are computed by a contemporary writer to have perished; and during the contests between that illustrious warrior and his successor Norses and the barbarian armies in Italy, the whole Gothic nation and nearly fifteen millions of the natives of Italy disappeared. The plague which followed these sanguinary contests carried off still greater numbers than the sword; and during the fifty-two years that it desolated the Roman empire, it is said to have destroyed a hundred millions of inhabitants.—*Alison's Principles of Population.*

A MILITARY DOG.—Every one who has witnessed a review or field day of the 11th Hussars, since their stay in this city (Canterbury,) must have noticed a rough black and white dog of the terrier breed, known as the "Major," which has constantly attended them, and seemed so thoroughly acquainted with their evolutions, that even in their most rapid wheeling and charging, he was always in his place, and never met with an accident. It appears he is, or was the property of Mr. Jennings, a butcher in Northgate,

and that he "enlisted" about 15 months ago; since which his home has been the sentry-box, and he has been a welcome member of every mess. The confusion and want of comfort occasioned by preparations for marching, induced him, on Monday, to visit his old master; and, when, on Monday morning, the 1st division of the regiment marched, he joined them in passing through Northgate; but he soon discovered that his favourite attraction the "band," was wanted, and his master had little difficulty in retaining him. On Tuesday morning he looked anxiously after the baggage-wagons and escorts, as if suspicious of something going on; but when, yesterday, the sound of trumpet and drum announced the approach of "head quarters," there was no holding him; he bounded over the shop hatch-way, and placed himself between Lord and Lady Cardigan, at the head of the regiment, immediately behind his favourite band, and thus marched out of Canterbury. The "Major" appears to be devoted to a military life, and will, no doubt, be well treated. We, ourselves, do not quite believe the doctrine of Pythagoras; but they who do, cannot reasonably entertain a doubt that the soul of some defunct drum-major (perhaps formerly belonging to the very regiment,) has passed into the body of the faithful "Major."

CONCRETIONS ON THE BOTTOM OF STEAM BOILERS, &c.—A simple and efficacious method is now known of preventing the incrustations in question; it is, to add from 26 lbs. to 33 lbs. of potatoes to the water in a boiler which consumes from 55 lbs. to 66 lbs. of coals per hour. The boiler may then be employed for twenty or thirty days without being cleaned and without fear of a calcareous deposit. After this time the mud must be thrown away, and the same quantity of potatoes again be added. It appears that the fecula, by dissolving in the water, renders this sufficiently viscous to prevent the deposition of the calcareous matter. Flour would produce the same effect, and much less of it would be required. A few days after the steam-boiler, intended to heat the exchange in Paris, was brought into use, it was perceived that there was a hole in the bottom. The fire was extinguished, and it was found, upon emptying the boiler, that the metal was burnt in a place where a rag (chiffon) had been deposited, which had been forgotten when the apparatus was set up.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The New Bedford Register says—"We have received files of the Cape of Good Hope Shipping List, from April 7th to June 23d, inclusive. The Erebus and Terror, attached to the British Antarctic Expedition of Discovery, sailed from Simons Town on the 6th of April, intending to trace their course by Marron and Prince Edward Islands, the Crozets, to Kerguelan Land, and from thence to Van Diemen's Land. The observatory, &c., will be landed there, and while erecting, the vessels will take a cruise along the Australian coast and Port Jackson, and look after Howe Island, Admiralty Rocks, and other very imperfectly known lands, all scattered around New Zealand. After visiting Van Diemen's Land, the summer months of December, January, February and March, will be spent in fixing the precise spot where the Antarctic Pole exists; and if they can penetrate to the South, perhaps the expedition will winter there among the ice of the South Pole, and then circumnavigate the great polar basin."

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Sept. 3—16.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY...SEPTEMBER 3, 1840.

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.—“A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.”—*Letter from the P. O. Dep.*

Paymasters in the Army, and Purser in the Navy, who are willing to receive money tendered to them, (and it is believed they all will do so) are authorized Agents of the Army and Navy Chronicle. Money paid to any of them can be transmitted to us, without postage or discount.

MASSACRE AT INDIAN KEY.—In our last, we gave a few particulars of the murders and outrages committed at Indian Key, by a party of Seminoles. We have since received, through the politeness of an officer of the army, a narrative of the events that took place, furnished by one of those who were so fortunate as to effect their escape. From this narrative we make such extracts as we think will prove interesting; it was accompanied by a diagram of the buildings on the Key, and the route taken by the escaping party, which we regret we cannot have engraved in time for our paper.

“On the morning of the 7th August, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the inhabitants of Indian Key were awakened from their sleep by the Indian war-whoop and the discharge of guns. Alarmed by the breaking of the glass of their chamber windows, Mrs. PERRINE and her three children descended into a small room at the foot of the stairs, in which was a trap-door that led to the cellar, used for bathing, as the tide filled it twice a day. Dr. P. accompanied them as far as the door, and then said he would go back and see what he could do.

Mrs. P. resisted the entreaties of her daughter to go down into the water, until they heard the Indians breaking into the house of Mr. Howe, which was opposite to theirs. They then went down into the cellar, passed through the bathing room into a small place, say three feet high, and four feet by ten in length and breadth, walled up on each side, with rocks and thick planks over the top; then covered by marl and stone and thin planks again, to make it even with the wharf which extended beyond, and was separated from it by palmetto posts driven deep into the marl: under this wharf was a large turtle crawl. Soon after they had secreted themselves in this place, Dr. P. was heard upon the upper piazza to call to the Indians in Spanish, telling them that he was a physician, upon which they gave a shout and left the house. While the Indians were gone, Dr. P. came down and closed the trap door, and drew a heavy chest of seeds that was in the room over it, thinking that he should be saved, and he would try to save his family. During this time the Indians were heard breaking into different houses, while the Dr.'s was left untouched; but about day-light they returned, jumped into the piazza, and commenced battering away at the doors

and windows; one of them was heard to say, “stop that,” and then they rushed up stairs; the same voice was again heard to say, “they are all hid,”—“the old man up stairs,” for Dr. P. had evidently retreated to the cupola, which was entered by a heavy trap door. The Indians were heard pounding at that door with most horrid yells, but from its strength it resisted for some time; when it gave way their yells were like demons, and it was then that the massacre of Dr. Perrine was accomplished. They were soon heard breaking crockery, glass, doors, and indeed every thing they could lay their hands upon, while trunks and chests of clothing and all that they wished to carry off were being dragged over the heads of the family that lay concealed, and loaded into boats. Indeed, while the family were in their place of retreat, there were two or three Indians most of the time sitting over their heads, talking and giving their commands; they even lifted the plank from the turtle crawl and looked down; had they looked towards the end where the family were hid, they would certainly have been discovered.

Soon after sunrise the smoke began to fill the cellar, but did not affect the Doctor's family much, till about an hour before they left, at which time the whole house fell into the cellar; it then became intolerable, and was so thick, that although they were clasped in each other's arms they could not see each other. The planks that supported the rocks over them took fire: during this time they kept their faces towards the water's edge, plastered their heads with marl, and threw the water constantly over them to keep the air in motion so that they could breathe.—When the planks took fire they commenced throwing the marl upon them to stop the flames. The Doctor's son HENRY soon began to scream, when his mother held his mouth with her hands, fearing that the Indians would hear him, and his sister held his arms, until he burst from them, declaring that he would rather be killed by the savages than be burned to death; he forced aside a palmetto post and passed through the turtle crawl and got out, while the others waited in horrible suspense, thinking that he would be killed and their discovery be inevitable; but hearing no noise and knowing that they could live but a short time there, Mrs. P. dug down in the marl with her hands, until she could draw out the posts from the bottom. They then passed under the wharf on which were three cords of wood burning, and the floor burnt through, so that the coals fell upon their necks as they passed under. As they jumped out; they saw HENRY standing in front of the store, looking about; they then discovered a large launch at HOUSEMAN'S wharf, to which they waded and beckoned to HENRY to come to them. HENRY and his sister dragged the launch into deep water, sprang in and commenced poling and rowing with all their strength, until they were out of rifle-shot of the Key. They had one paddle, one oar, and two poles, and they went nearly a mile in this manner; twice they got aground, but as HENRY knew how to manage the boat, they soon suc-

ceeded in getting her off. They were taken up by a boat from the schooner Medium. The boat in which the family escaped was one that the Indians were loading with plunder from the store; it had in it a barrel of flour, one box of tobacco, soap, brandy, corn, molasses, and part of a mosquito bar. When they reached the vessel, they found it to be one o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. HOWE, wife and five children, Captain HOUSEMAN and wife, and Captain OTIS, had reached the vessel before. Mrs. P. and children were immediately taken down into the cabin, and told to take any thing that they could find to cover themselves with, having escaped from the house in their night clothes. Mr. HOWE afterwards found some dresses that the Indians had scattered, which were immediately distributed. Friday and Saturday night they were on board of the transport, where every service and attention that was in their power was rendered by the Captain of the transport, and officers McCREERY and MURRAY of the United States navy.

On Saturday night they were very much alarmed by hearing the report of two rifles, a signal which had been agreed upon in case the Indians attacked Teatable Key, but it afterwards proved to be a false alarm. Although there was a violent storm and a heavy sea, they begged to be permitted to get into an open boat and leave the vessel, thinking every moment that the Indians would be upon them; but the Captain kindly refused to permit them to leave the vessel in such a storm, and thus saved them from a watery grave.— On Saturday the United States schooner Flirt arrived, and Captain McLAUGHLIN immediately upon learning the situation of those on board the Medium, kindly offered the use of his private state-room, which was accepted. On Monday the Flirt proceeded to Cape Florida, where she waited until Saturday for the steamer Santee, in which Dr. P.'s family took passage for St. Augustine.

Gratefully will ever be recollected by the sufferers the manifold kindnesses and attention received at the hands of Captain McLAUGHLIN and his officers, in their destitute situation.

The editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal, it is believed, devoted the earlier years of his life to the sea. His practical acquaintance with the sailor's character, and his own experience, therefore, entitle his opinions on nautical subjects to attentive consideration, in addition to their intrinsic excellence. We had laid aside several articles from the Journal for insertion, but as they were of a character that did not suffer by delay, they were postponed until a convenient opportunity should present itself. Availing ourselves of the first spare room, we now give them insertion, at the same time commending them to the serious reflection of all who feel an interest in the seaman.

Some people affect to wonder that the Army and Navy Chronicle is not published regularly; while others express astonishment that every officer, both in

the army and navy, does not subscribe for it. The wonder will cease when they see the result of one month's operations. Our weekly expenses for wages average fifty dollars, or \$225 per month; and for paper \$50 more per month. Our receipts for the month of August were \$110. Take \$275 from \$110, and how much remains for family expenses? Good mathematicians may tell, but it surpasses our calculations. Or, the poet has already solved the problem:

"How happy's the soldier who lives on his pay,
And spends half a crown out of sixpence a day."

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Aug. 23—Lieut. M. C. Meigs, Engr. Corps, Keller's.
25—Capt. D. S. Miles, A. Q. M. Brown's.
Lieut. T. J. Lee, Top. Engrs. Keller's.
Asst. Sur. E. Worrell, Army, Fuller's.
28—Surgeon I. Hulse, Navy, do.
Lieut. J. W. Martin, 2d Infy. Gadsby's.
29—Lieut. P. O. Hebert, Engr. Corps, Keller's.
Surgeon P. Maxwell, Army, Fuller's.
Major J. L. Smith, Engr. Corps, Mrs. Ulrich's.
Capt. R. S. Dix, A. Q. M. Gadsby's.
Lieut. F. Britton, 7th Infy. Brown's.
Washington Gwathmey, Navy, Gadsby's.
Sept. 1—Capt. J. M. Washington, 4th Arty. do.
2—Capt. J. H. Lamotte, 1st Infy. Fuller's.
Purser F. G. McCauley, Navy, do.
Paymaster C. Mapes, Army, do.
Capt. W. Maynadier, Ord. Mr. Eveleth's.
Lieut. J. Van Horne, 3d Infy. Gadsby's.
Capt. D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. Fuller's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1840.

ARMY.—Dr. J. H. Bailey, Major Isaac Clark, Gen. J. R. Ferwick, Dr. Ellis Hughes, Capt. R. E. Lee, Capt. G. J. Rains, Capt. W. Seawell, Lt. Col. S. [J.] H. Vose, Lieut. J. Van Horne.

NAVY.—[Lieut.] R. L. Browning, Com. John Downes, Purser D. Fauntleroy, Lieut. Samuel [E.] Munn, Lieut. J. [S.] C. Rowan, Com. Lewis Warrington, Capt. Jesse Wilkinson.

MARINE CORPS.—Captain J. Edelin.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1840.

ARMY.—Capt. J. J. Abercombie 2, Capt. Jos. Bonnell 2, Dr. Wm. Hammond.

NAVY.—Wm. L. Blanton, Dr. J. S. Messersmith, S. D. Lavallette, James S. Ridgely.

Domestic Intelligence.

FLORIDA WAR.

From the St. Augustine News, Aug. 21.

ATTACK ON, AND DESTRUCTION OF INDIAN KEY.—The steamer Santee, Capt. Poinsett, arrived on Wednesday morning from the South, bringing passengers the family of Dr. Perrine, late of Indian Key. She brought in tow, from New Smyrna, the steamer Wm. Gaston, which boat had sustained injury some time since.

It becomes again our mournful duty to record the successful effusion of blood in this ill-fated Territory, and the triumphant accomplishment on the part of the Indians, of an adventure bordering on romance. Indian Key, a small spot of not over seven acres in extent, and situated a short distance in advance, midway between old and new Matamoras Key, about thirty miles from the main land, and on our Southern Atlantic coast, was invested by seventeen boats containing Indians; seven of its inhabitants murdered, the island plundered, and its buildings burned.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. a Mr. Glass, in the employ of Mr. Houseman, happening to be up, saw boats approaching, and informed a person in the same employ, when they passed into Mr. Houseman's garden, and were satisfied

that they were boats containing Indians. The Indians commenced their firing upon the house of Mr. Houseman and Dr. Perrine; the former of whom with his family, and that of Mr. Charles Howe and family, succeeded in escaping to boats, and crossed over to Tea-table Key. The family of Dr. Perrine passed through a trap door into their bathing room, from whence they got into the turtle crawl, and by great efforts removed the logs and escaped to the front of Houseman's store; they then went to a boat at the wharf which 6 Indians (all who remained) had partly filled and were in the store after a further supply—they then pushed off and pulled with an oar, a paddle, and poles towards the Medium; they were met by a boat when they had rowed a mile and taken to the schooner.

Mr. Motte and wife, and Mrs. Johnson, a lady of 70 years of age, fled into an out house, from whence Mrs. M. was dragged by an Indian, and while in the act of calling on her husband, "John save me," she was killed. Mr. Motte shared the same fate, and was scalped; and the old lady, as she was dragged forth, suddenly jerking from the Indian, broke his hold and escaped under a house. Her grand child, a daughter of Mrs. Motte, aged four years was then killed with a club, and the infant strangled and thrown in the water. This was seen by Mrs. Johnson from her hiding place; but the Indians fired this building, and she was again forced to flee, and escaped to Malony's wharf, and secreted herself, and was finally rescued. James Sturdy, a boy about 11 years of age, hid himself in the cistern under Mr. Houseman's house, and was scalded to death by the burning building heating the water. The remains of an adult skeleton were found among the ruins of Dr. Perrine's house, supposed to be the Doctor, as well as that of a child thought to have been a slave of Mr. Houseman.

The Indians were what were known as Spanish Indians, and were headed by Chekekia, the same chief who headed the party massacring the men at Caloosahatchie. They obtained a great amount of plunder from the houses and stores; and whilst engaged in obtaining these articles, Mrs. Perrine, with her two daughters and little son, reached a boat partially loaded, and put off to the schooner Medium, lying at some distance. They were promptly rescued by a boat coming to their assistance, and were taken to the schooner.

On Mr. Houseman reaching Tea-table Key, Midshipman Murray, U. S. N., started with his only available force, of fifteen men and two swivels, 10 of whom were in hospital, so sick as to be certainly unfit for duty, but urging their claim, were permitted, hoping to cut off the boats and thus prevent the escape of the Indians. On the second fire of his guns, they recoiled overboard, and the Indians then commenced a fire upon his boat from a six-pounder belonging to Mr. Houseman, charged with musket balls, and drove back this active officer.

Communication was immediately despatched to Lieut. McLaughlin, who was at Key Biscayne with the U. S. schooners Flirt and Otsego, and they proceeded down. The Indians, however, had escaped, after maintaining possession of the island twelve hours, carrying off large quantities of powder and other articles, and laying the little settlement in ashes. All escaped except the unfortunates named above.

A CARD.

ST. AUGUSTINE, August 21, 1840.—It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that Mrs. Henry Perrine and family would acknowledge the kindness and attentions received at the hand of the hospitable host, (Mr. Oates,) and to those citizens of St. Augustine who have so kindly and liberally contributed to their present necessities, of this their deep distress, when their mutual provider and protector was torn from them by the ruthless hand of the savage. To the ladies,

especially, would they return sincere thanks: may the peace of Heaven rest upon their labors of love, and the sun-bine of peace and prosperity soon dawn upon their devoted Territory.

The late Dr. PERRINE, formerly U. States Consul at Campeachy, was a remarkable man. Distinguished for high classic and literary attainment, he had devoted years of his life with great enthusiasm to the study of Botany. Eminently practical in the science, he sought to enrich his country by the introduction of exotics, which would lessen her dependence upon foreign material, and create a new source of investment and profit to her citizens. To this end he bent every energy of his mind, and had selected the Southern portion of Florida as the spot most favorable for an acclimating nursery. Had he have been spared to carry out in the security of peace the wishes so dear to his heart, Florida, and our common country, would have hailed him a public benefactor. The decree is otherwise. Science is robbed of a bright ornament, and social life of the firm friend and kind parent. His voluminous and valued notes have all been lost; and with the martyrdom of PERRINE, have also perished his labors.

INDIANS.—On the 12th inst. two men were fired upon at Hope's, seven miles from Micanopy, and Smart killed and Lerien badly wounded in both his legs.

Shortly after, Indians made their appearance at Fort Crane, carrying off corn from the fields, and firing at two of the citizens, wounding both of their horses. The men escaped.

On the 13th inst. they fired upon a body of soldiers at McIntosh's field; two of the soldiers killed, and one wounded. The Indians numbered from 60 to 100. They were pursued closely by upwards of a hundred men from Micanopy and the adjoining posts, under Capt. Bonneville; the trail leading to the Ocklawaha.

Portions of five or six families have been murdered near the Georgia line.

On the night of the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, Lieut. B. H. ARTHUR, commanding at Fort Barker, Cook's Hammock, Middle Florida, with a detachment of his company (E, 1st infantry,) surprised a party of three Indians, about seven miles from the fort, on the road to Tallahassee, and killed two instantly, the other ran into the hammock, and it being very dark he could not be found. The next morning there was a shower of rain, which washed away all traces of his trail. He is probably dead, as he appeared to be badly wounded; he fell several times while running away.

A murder of four persons, named Cosey, took place, by Indians, at New river, on Tuesday the 11th inst., near Thigpen's Station. The trail crossed the Black creek and Fort Harlee road. The family had but lately removed from Georgia. Lieut. MAY, 2d dragoons, and Lieut. HANSON, 7th infantry, started in pursuit.

On the 26th ult., as privates McDowall and Hartigan, of company K, 3d artillery, were proceeding from Fort Lauderdale to the river, they were fired upon by Indians, and both severely wounded. The white flag was flying from the staff of the garrison at the time, and the men were within gun-shot of its folds. They will both recover.—*St. Augustine News.*

MAJOR GEN. MACOMB.—We forgot to mention in our last that this distinguished officer paid a visit to this place on Saturday week, for the purpose of inspecting the military post at the Carlisle Barracks. The General was accompanied by three* of his aids, and we learn was highly gratified at the appearance and discipline of the troops, and the review passed off much to the satisfaction of all who witnessed it. Much praise is due to Captain Sumner, the commander of the post, for the excellent character of the

troops under his command. He is certainly one of the very best drill officers in the service, and is besides a perfect gentleman in his intercourse with the citizens of this borough and vicinity.

During Gen. Macomb's stay among us, he was waited on by great numbers of our citizens, all appearing anxious to pay their respects to the Commander-in-chief of the American army.—*Carlisle Volunteer*.

General Macomb passed through Harrisburg, two or three days ago, on his way to the northern frontiers.

* A Major General is entitled to only *two* Aids; and since the promotion of his son, Gen. M. has had but *one* Aid.—*Ed. A. & N. C.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—We understand that the 8th regiment, Col. Worth, now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, below this city, have received orders to repair immediately to Prairie du Chien. The cause of this sudden movement, we understand, grows out of the conduct of the Winnebago Indians. A short time ago they were removed by Gen. Atkinson, to the West side of the Mississippi. Since the troops left, they have all returned to their former lands and refuse to return back to the lands assigned them. It is quite probable that some difficulty may yet grow out of the unwillingness of some of the chiefs to migrate. The troops leave to day or to morrow.

The 8th was ordered to Jefferson Barracks to recruit before going to Florida. We understand that a large number of them are on the sick list. They have had but little time to recover from the fatigues they have lately undergone in the North, removing these same Indians.—*St. Louis Republican*, Aug. 18.

THE WINNEBAGOES.—We understand that information was received yesterday from General Brooke, that the movement of troops from Jefferson Barracks, in anticipation of difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, was not considered necessary by him; and in consequence the order for that purpose has been countermanded. The Indians have, we suppose, returned to their homes on the west side of the Mississippi.—*St. Louis New Era*, Aug. 19.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The 8th regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Worth, which, since its employment in superintending the removal of the Winnebagoes, has been stationed at Jefferson Barracks, is under immediate orders for Florida, and not, as the *St. Louis Republican* says, to return to the Winnebago country. The regiment has, probably, before this time, reached New Orleans, on its way to Florida.

The season is not yet sufficiently advanced to render this movement judicious, and we fear for the health of the troops from a northern region thrown now into Florida.—*New York American*, Aug. 29.

We are able to state that official despatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. ATKINSON, contradicting the reports that the Winnebago Indians, had left the lands recently assigned them, with a view to return to their old hunting grounds, east of the Mississippi. By the vigilance of the military authorities near them, the movement of the 8th infantry (at first supposed necessary) has been prevented, and much expense saved to the Government.—*Globe*, Aug. 31.

THE MACEDONIAN, ERIE AND LEVANT.—The squadron under command of Commodore Shubrick, left this place yesterday morning for Portland. They have been detained here since last Wednesday, by thick weather. This visit has afforded our citizens a fine opportunity for examining some of our national ships, and they have not been by any means slow to improve the opportunity. The ships have scarcely

ever been free from visitors since their arrival, and at times they have been quite crowded with visitors of every sex, age, and condition. The gentlemanly deportment of the officers, towards all who have approached them, the pains which they have taken to satisfy the curiosity of their visitors, has created here a strong feeling of good will toward them, and when they sailed we felt as if we were parting with old friends, rather than saying good bye to the casual acquaintance of a week. On Wednesday evening last, the anniversary of the capture of the *Guerriere*, the officers met the citizens at a dance at Trescott Hall, and on Monday evening a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the town were entertained on board the *Macedonian*.—*Eastport Sentinel*, Aug. 26.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate *Potomac*, dated Rio Janeiro, July 4, 1840.

"You will, I am sure, be glad to hear, that of a crew and officers, amounting to 270*, about 220 have voluntarily stopped their grog, and I have strong hopes that before the cruise expires, the number will be increased."—*Boston Journal*.

* There must be some mistake here. A first class frigate, like the *Potomac*, is entitled to a complement of 470, and it is not probable that her crew has been diminished one half since she left the United States.—*Ed. A. & N. C.*

A recruit named Alex. Jones, belonging to company A, lost an arm by the premature discharge of a cannon at the barracks yesterday. This being the third instance of this kind which happened from the same piece, it was critically examined to-day and found to be defective and consequently condemned.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, Aug. 27.

From the Boston Post.

A BOLD FORGERY ON AN ARMY PAYMASTER.—A case of successful forgery was examined before BRADFORD SUMNER, Esq., yesterday, Judge Davis, of the U. S. district court, being temporarily absent from the city.

Wilmot Martin, late a lieutenant in the army, was arrested on the complaint of Mr. Mills, district attorney, charging him with having forged an account for three month's pay, in the name of Lieut. William Alburdis, and obtained the payment of the same from Major D. S. Townsend, paymaster for the U. S. troops on this station, on the 16th of July, 1840.

Martin pleaded not guilty, and Major Townsend testified that on the 16th of July, he went down into his office, and found the prisoner seated on a chair, from which he rose and introduced himself as Lieut. Alburdis, and applied for his three month's pay as first lieutenant. Major Townsend immediately gave him the requisite blank form, which the prisoner filled up very readily, as if it were a business which he had been thoroughly accustomed to. The prisoner also signed a receipt for the amount—\$209 50 cents—in the regular form, and Major T. gave him a check, which was forthwith presented to the bank, and paid.

The second and last witness introduced in support of the accusation, was sergeant Oscar Irvin, who testified that he knew Lieut. Alburdis, and had served under him in this city, in 1837, on recruiting duty. In the autumn of 1837, Lieut. A. was ordered to Florida, and he had not been in Boston since.

Here the case was rested by E. Smith, Esq., for the Government, and E. D. Sohler, Esq., counsel for Martin, did not attempt to go into a defence, but spoke to the point of only moderate bail being required. The bail was then fixed at \$600, there being no objection on the part of the prosecution, and Martin was committed for want of sureties to appear at the October term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

In addition to the above it may be stated that Martin was taken from the walks of civil life, and commissioned, and not educated at West Point. He is a dark-complexioned, well-whiskered, middle-sized gentleman, in gold spectacles. In two hours after he obtained his money, he took the cars for New York, and introduced himself to a lady, who sat next to him, as Lt. Martin. Shortly after Major Townsend paid Martin, he learnt from Sergeant Irvin, that Lieut. Alburtis was in Florida. Major T. immediately proceeded to New York, and gave such a description of Martin's person, as enabled Col. Vose, of the recruiting service, afterwards to recognise him in an omnibus in the street. Martin attempted to make off, but Col. V. pursued him, with the hue and cry of "stop thief," and in a few seconds he was secured, and on the first opportunity sent back to this city, and he arrived here yesterday morning.

Law of the United States.

AN ACT in addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

FIRST. The duplicate list of the crew of any vessel bound on a foreign voyage, made out pursuant to the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, shall be a fair copy in one uniform handwriting, without erasure or interlineation.

SECOND. It shall be the duty of the owners of every such vessel to obtain from the collector of the customs of the district from which the clearance is made, a true and certified copy of the shipping articles, containing the names of the crew, which shall be written in a uniform hand, without erasures or interlineations.

THIRD. These documents, which shall be deemed to contain all the conditions of contract with the crew as to their service, pay, voyage, and all other things, shall be produced by the master, and laid before any consul, or other commercial agent of the United States, whenever he may deem their contents necessary to enable him to discharge the duties imposed upon him by law toward any mariner applying to him for his aid or assistance.

FOURTH. All interlineations, erasures, or writing in a hand different from that in which such duplicates were originally made, shall be deemed fraudulent alterations, working no change in such papers, unless satisfactorily explained in a manner consistent with innocent purposes, and the provisions of law which guard the rights of mariners.

FIFTH. Any consul of the United States, and in case there is none resident at a foreign port, or he is unable to discharge his duties, then any commercial agent of the United States authorized to perform such duties, may, upon the application of both the master and any mariner of the vessel under his command, discharge such mariner, if he thinks it expedient, without requiring the payment of three months wages, under the provisions of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and three, or any other sum of money.

SIXTH. Any consul or other commercial agent, may also, on such joint application, discharge any mariner on such terms as will, in his judgment, save the United States from the liability to support such mariner, if the master gives his voluntary assent to such terms, and conforms thereto.

SEVENTH. When a mariner is so discharged, the officer discharging him shall make an official entry thereof upon the list of the crew and the shipping articles.

EIGHTH. Whenever any master shall ship a mariner in a foreign port, he shall forthwith take the list of his crew and the duplicate of the shipping articles to the consul, or person who discharges the duties of the office at that port, who shall make the proper entries thereon, setting forth the contract, and describing the person of the mariner; and thereupon the bond origin-

ally given for the return of the men shall embrace each person so shipped.

NINTH. When any mariner shall complain that the voyage is continued contrary to his agreement, or that he has fulfilled his contract, the consul, or other commercial agent performing like duties, may examine into the same, by an inspection of the articles of agreement; and if on the face of them he finds the complaint to be well founded, he shall discharge the mariner, if he desires it, and require of the master an advance beyond the lawful claims of such mariner, of three months wages, as provided in the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three; and in case the lawful claims of such mariner are not paid upon his discharge, the arrears shall from that time bear an interest of twenty per centum: *Provided, however,* If the consul, or other commercial agent, shall be satisfied the contract has expired, or the voyage been protracted, by circumstances beyond the control of the master, or without any design on his part to violate the articles of the shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge the mariner without exacting the three months additional pay.

TENTH. All shipments of seamen, made contrary to the provisions of this and other acts of Congress, shall be void; and any seaman so shipped may leave the service at any time, and demand the highest rate of wages paid to any seaman shipped for the voyage, or the sum agreed to be given him at his shipment.

ELEVENTH. It shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to reclaim deserters, and discountenance insubordination by every means within their power; and where the local authorities can be usefully employed for that purpose, to lend their aid and use their exertions to that end in the most effectual manner.

TWELFTH. If the first officer, or any officer, and a majority of the crew of any vessel, shall make complaint in writing that she is in an unsuitable condition to go to sea, because she is leaky, or unsufficiently supplied with sails, rigging, anchors, or any other equipment, or that the crew is insufficient to man her, or that her provisions, stores, and supplies are not, or have not been, during the voyage, sufficient and wholesome, thereupon, in any of these or like cases, the consul, or commercial agent who may be appointed to discharge any duties of a consul, shall appoint two disinterested, competent, practical men, acquainted with maritime affairs, to examine into the causes of complaint, who shall in their report state what defects and deficiencies, if any, they find to be well founded, as well as what, in their judgment, ought to be done to put the vessel in order for the continuance of her voyage.

THIRTEENTH. The inspectors so appointed shall have full power to examine the vessel and what is aboard of her, as far as pertinent to their inquiry, and also to hear and receive any other proofs which the ends of justice may require; and if, upon a view of the whole proceedings, the consul or other commercial agent shall be satisfied therewith, he may approve the whole or any part of the report, and shall certify such approval; and if he dissents, shall also certify his reasons for so dissenting.

FOURTEENTH. The inspectors in their report shall also state whether, in their opinion, the vessel was sent to sea suitably provided in any important or essential particular, by neglect or design, or through mistake or accident, and in case it was by neglect or design, and the consul or other commercial agent approves of such finding, he shall discharge such of the crew as require it, each of whom shall be entitled to three months pay in addition to his wages to the time of discharge; but if, in the opinion of the inspectors, the defects or deficiencies found to exist, have been the result of mistake or accident, and could not in the exercise of ordinary care have been known and provided against before the sailing of the vessel, and the master shall, in a reasonable time, remove or remedy the causes of complaint, then the crew shall remain and discharge their duty; otherwise they shall, upon their request, be discharged, and receive each one months wages in addition to the pay up to the time of discharge.

FIFTEENTH. The master shall pay all such reasonable charges in the premises as shall be officially certified to

him under the hand of the consul or other commercial agent; but in case the inspectors report that the complaint is without any good and sufficient cause, the master may retain from the wages of the complainants, in proportion to the pay of each, the amount of such charges, with such reasonable damages, for detention on that account as the consul or other commercial agent directing the inquiry may officially certify.

SIXTEENTH. The crew of any vessel shall have the fullest liberty to lay their complaints before the consul or commercial agent in any foreign port, and shall in no respect, be restrained or hindered therein by the master or any officer, unless some sufficient and valid objection exist against their landing; in which case, if any mariner desire to see the consul or commercial agent, it shall be the duty of the master to acquaint him with it forthwith; stating the reason why the mariner is not permitted to land, and that he is desired to come on board, whereupon it shall be the duty of such consul or commercial agent to repair on board and inquire into the causes of complaint, and to proceed thereon as this act directs.

SEVENTEENTH. In all cases where deserters are apprehended, the consul or commercial agent shall inquire into the facts; and, if satisfied that the desertion was caused by unusual or cruel treatment, the mariner shall be discharged, and receive, in addition to his wages to the time of his discharge, three months pay; and the officer discharging him shall enter upon the crew list and shipping articles the cause of discharge, and the particulars in which the cruelty or unusual treatment consisted, and subscribe his name thereto officially.

EIGHTEENTH. If any consul or commercial agent shall neglect or omit to perform, seasonably, the duties hereby imposed upon him, or shall be guilty of any malversation or abuse of power, he shall be liable to any injured person for all damages occasioned thereby; and for all malversation and corrupt conduct in office, he shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than one nor more than ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years.

NINETEENTH. If any master of a vessel shall proceed on a foreign voyage without the documents herein required, or refuse to produce them when required, or to perform the duties imposed by this act, or shall violate the provisions thereof, he shall be liable to each and every individual injured thereby, in damages; and shall, in addition thereto, be liable to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by any person suing therefor in any court of the United States in the district where such delinquent may reside or be found.

TWENTIETH. It shall be the duty of the boarding officer to report all violations of this act to the collector of the port where any vessel may arrive, and the collector shall report the same to the secretary of the treasury and to the attorney of the United States in his district.

TWENTY-FIRST. This act shall be in force from and after the first day of October next; and shall not apply to vessels which have sailed from ports of the United States before that time.

Approved: July 20, 1840.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S LAST ORDER.

Extract from a weekly newspaper published at Springfield, Mass., December 30, 1783.

"SPRINGFIELD, December 30.

"By a gentleman from West Point we are favored with the following orders:

"WEST POINT, Dec. 23, 1783.

"GARRISON ORDERS:

"The great object of the war being happily accomplished, His Excellency General Washington has directed that all the men in the respective regiments and corps, whose time of service expires previous to the 1st of January, 1785, should be discharged, and that the remainder of the Infantry should be formed into one regiment.

He has nominated and appointed Col. Henry Jackson, Lieut. Col. Hull, and Major Gibbs, to be field officers of said regiment; and Major Bauman to command the corps of artillery.

In conformity to this order and direction, the following officers are also appointed to the said regiment of infantry and corps of artillery:

ARTILLERY.

Captains—John Douty; Lieut. E. Ferro; Lieut. William Johnson.

Lieutenants—William Prime, Jefferts, Bliss, Bradford, Cunningham, Reed.

INFANTRY.

Captains—Isaac Frye, Joseph Potter, Joseph Williams, Job Sumner, Elnathan Haskell, Thomas Hunt, William Mills, John Habby, Simeon Jackson.

Lieutenants—Patrick Phelan, Thomas Cushing, Jonathan Haskell, Thomas H. Canay, Ralph H. Bowles, Nathaniel Stone, Gamaliel Bradford, William Pritchard, Joshua Barrow, John Adams.

Ensigns—Caleb Swan, James Sever, Jonas Sawyer, Jeremiah Lord, John Karne, Elisha Horton, John Greetan, Amasa Jackson, Chas. Jackson.

Charles Seldon, Lieutenant and Adjutant; Henry Nelson, Lieutenant and Quarter Master; John Hall, Surgeon;—Leavenworth, Mate."

A NEW AND EFFECTUAL METHOD TO KYANISE TIMBER.—Within the last two or three weeks, the Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company have commenced Kyanising their wood sleepers in a much more quick and effectual manner than by the old mode of simply depositing the timber immersed in the prepared liquid. The Company have had made a large iron cylindrical vessel, weighing about ten tons, and which is about thirty feet long and six or seven feet diameter, made from wrought iron plates $\frac{3}{8}$ thick, and double riveted, which vessel is capable of resisting a pressure of 250 pounds on the inch. The vessel being filled as compactly as possible with wood sleepers 12 inches broad and 7 inches thick, the liquid is then forced in with one of Braham's hydraulic pumps, and worked by six men to a pressure of 170 pounds on the inch. By this means the timber is completely saturated throughout in about ten hours, which operation, on the old system, took some months to effect.—*English Paper.*

MARRIAGES.

In Portsmouth, Va. on the 26th Aug., JAMES McCORMICK, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss SARAH ANN MISSOURI, daughter of the late Lieut. ARCHIBALD S. CAMPBELL, U. S. Navy.

In Bath, Maine, on the 26th Aug., Lieut. JOSEPH F. GREEN, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss RUTH ELIZABETH, daughter of Col. SAMUEL G. BOWMAN.

At Southport, Conn., on the 5th Aug., Lieut. JOHN L. STULL, of the U. S. Revenue cutter service, to Miss FRANCES M. BUTLER, of that place.

COLT'S PATENT REPEATING FIRE ARMS.

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE PATENT ARMS MAN'G. CO.

No 155 Broadway, New York City.

At retail, at the following prices, according to style and finish, viz; Rifles, with Equipments complete, and 2 Receivers 8 charges each, \$50 to 150.

Shot-guns and Carbines, with Equipments complete, 6 charges each, \$40 to 100.

Boarding and Holster Pistols, with Equipments complete, and 2 Receivers 5 charges each, \$30 to 75.

Belt Pistols, with Equipments complete, and 2 Receivers 5 charges each, \$20 to 50.

Rocket Pistols, with Equipments complete, and 2 Receivers 5 charges each, \$18 to 40.

If a quantity of arms is wanted, in amount above \$500, the Company will make a handsome deduction in the above prices, and take in payment approved city of New York acceptances at 90 days.

Sept. 3—ly.

ARMY.**OFFICIAL.**

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ORDERS, No. 43. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Aug. 25, 1840.

I—The 3d and 8th Regiments of Infantry will proceed to join the army in Florida, agreeably to the special instructions communicated from the Adjutant General's office. The present garrisons of Forts Towson, Jesup, and Smith will be relieved by detachments from the 4th Infantry, to consist of one Company for each Post.

II—The new work at Fort Wayne will be suspended until further orders, and Lt. Col. Mason, of the 1st Dragoons, with his command, will take post at Fort Gibson.

III—A field officer and two Companies of the 2d Regiment of Artillery will take post at Madison Barracks, in time to relieve the Infantry garrison on the 25th of September.

IV—Surgeon Harney will repair without delay to Cedar Keys, Florida, and report in person to the Commanding General. Assistant Surgeon Masfit will repair to Fort Leavenworth and relieve Surgeon Macomb, who will proceed without delay to join the 8th Infantry, and accompany it to Florida. Assistant Surgeons Leonard and Griffin will each accompany a detachment of the 3d Infantry to Florida, pursuant to the instructions they may receive from General Arbuckle. Surgeon Jarvis and Assistant Surgeons Abadie and Motte will remain at their present stations until further orders.

BY ORDER OF MAJ. GEN. MACOMB,

R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

MEMORANDUM.—“Cadets acting as supernumeraries of the army in virtue of their *brevets*, will be promoted to vacancies of the lowest grade in any regiment of the particular arm to which they may have been assigned conformably to the rank established at the Military Academy.

Military Intelligence.

Medical Staff.—On the return of Asst. Sur. Day to Allegheny Arsenal, Asst. Sur. Sloan ordered to Fort Towson, to relieve Asst. Sur. Motte, to whom leave of absence for three months has been granted.

Surgeon Jarvis and Asst. Sur. Abadie, to remain at their present stations until further orders.

CORRECTION.—1st Infantry.—In the promotions announced last week, the name of B. P. Tilden, jr., was erroneously given. The name should have been James N. Caldwell, brevet 2d Lieut. 2d Infantry, to be 2d Lieut. in the 1st Infantry. Lieut. T. was already a 2d Lieut. and not a brevet.

RECRUITING STATIONS, SEPT. 1840.**GENERAL SERVICE.**

Lieut. Col. J. H. Vose, 3d infy., Superintendent general recruiting service, New York city.

Lieut. J. R. D. Burnett, 2d infy., commanding depot, Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, New York.

Boston, Mass.,	Lt. J. B. Magruder,	1st arty.
Hartford, Conn.,	Lt. R. B. Marcy,	5th infy.
New York City,	Capt. J. Green,	2d arty.
	Capt. S. W. Moore,	7th infy.
Albany, N. Y.,	Lt. G. R. Paul,	7th infy.
Utica, N. Y.,	Lt. J. V. Bomford,	8th infy.
Syracuse, N. Y.,	Capt. J. W. Cotton,	3d infy.
Rochester, N. Y.,	Capt. M. Scott,	5th infy.
Philadelphia, Pa.,	Capt. J. J. Abercrombie,	1st infy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Lt. T. L. Brent,	4th arty.
Baltimore, Md.,	Capt. T. Morris,	2d infy.
Frederick, Md.,	Lt. C. Tompkins,	3d arty.
Cumberland, Md.,	Lt. J. M. Clendenin,	2d infy.
Lynchburg, Va.,	Capt. G. C. Hutter,	6th infy.
Newport, Ky.,	Capt. W. R. Jouett,	1st infy.
Louisville, Ky.,	Lt. H. L. Scott,	4th infy.
	Lt. S. Woods,	6th infy.

DRAGOON SERVICE.

New York City,	{ Capt. G. J. Rains,	7th infy
	Capt. L. J. Beall,	2d drags
Philadelphia,	Lt. J. H. Carleton,	1st drags
Carlisle, Pa.,	Lt. F. Robinson,	1st drag.

The whole number of men enlisted for the several regiments, at all stations, during the month of August, will not fall short of 550.

Naval Intelligence.**U. S. VESSELS OF WAR REPORTED.**

Ship Preble Comm'r. Breese, arrived at Sydney, C. B., 14th ult., from a cruise on coast at Labrador, and sailed on the 18th for Pictou,—all well.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—The frigate Macedonian and sloops-of-war Erie and Levant, arrived in Portland harbor on Friday Aug. 28. A salute was fired from the hill by order of the city authorities, and returned from the Macedonian.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.—Schr. Shark, L't. Com. Bigelow, at Valparaiso, May 21—all well.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The Ship Lydia has arrived at Salem, Mass., having on board freight and despatches from the Exploring expedition. The Vincennes, Porpoise, and Flying Fish, left the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, on the 6th April last, understood for the Feejee Islands, to make a survey of them. The Peacock remained at Sydney, March 18, had nearly finished repairing, and would soon join the squadron.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS.**NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON PETITE TERRE, NEAR GUADALOUPE.**

Navigators are informed that on the 10th July, 1840, a lenticular fixed light of the 3d order, was lighted on the eastern end of Terre-de-bas, one of the islets of Petite Terre, near Guadaloupe. It is in latitude N. 16 deg. 10, 29; long. W. from Greenwich, 61 deg. 05.

The lantern is 108 feet above the level of the sea, at high water, spring tides, and is visible in fine weather five marine leagues.

The light bears S. 36 deg. 45 min. E. from the extremity of Point des Chateaux, the eastern point of Guadaloupe,—from the Western point of Deseada, it bears S. 5 deg. W.; and from the Eastern point of the same island, S. 32 deg. 15 min. W.

The reef, called Baleine du Sud, which is the most southerly, and the most distant one from Petite Terre, bears from the light S. 19 deg. W., distant half a mile.

The soundings to the eastward of the light, are from 13 to 20 fathoms, at the distance of 2 miles; nearer than which it should not be approached.

E. & G. W. BLUNT.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

Just received from France a case of GOLD EMBROIDERIES &c., consisting of Embroidered SWORD-BELTS, COLLARS, CUFF and SKIRT ORNAMENTS, for uniforms of Military Engineers; also, a complete assortment of EPAULETTES, for Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, and Colonels, and for sale, cheap for cash, by

J. SMITH FRASER,

168 Pearl Street, New York.

N. B. Military and Topographical Swords just received.
Sept. 3—tf

VICTORIA HOUSE,

No. 189 King, corner of Princess-Street,

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that the above extensive and splendid ESTABLISHMENT having undergone various improvements during the past season, he is prepared to accommodate them with permanent or transient BOARD, in the handsomest style; and in addition to his former arrangements, he has fitted up a new and elegant DINING-ROOM, capable of conveniently accommodating 100 persons.

CHAS. P. FRAZER.

CHARLESTON, August 1st, 1840.

N. B. The U. S. Asst. Quartermaster's office kept here,
Sept. 3—6t

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, July 1st, 1840.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions in bulk for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

- 100 barrels of Pork
- 200 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 90 bushels of new white field Beans
- 1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
- 40 bushels of good clean dry Salt

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson mouth of the Chiemichi.

- 400 barrels of Pork
- 800 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 360 bushels of new white field Beans
- 6,000 pounds of good hard Soap
- 160 bushels of good clean dry Salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1841, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th February, 1841.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

- 1,000 barrels of Pork
- 2,000 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 900 bushels of new white field Beans
- 15,000 pounds of good hard Soap
- 400 bushels of good clean dry Salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1841.

At St. Louis, or Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

- 500 barrels of Pork
- 1,000 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 450 bushels of new white field Beans
- 7,500 pounds of good hard Soap
- 200 bushels of good clean dry Salt

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

- 200 barrels of Pork
- 400 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 180 bushels of new white field Beans
- 3,000 pounds of good hard Soap
- 2,000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
- 80 bushels of good clean dry Salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1841.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

- 400 barrels of Pork
- 800 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 360 bushels of new white field Beans
- 6,000 pounds of good hard Soap
- 1,000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
- 160 bushels of good clean dry Salt

The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1841.

At Fort Winnebago, on Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

- 300 barrels of Pork
- 600 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 270 bushels of new white field Beans
- 4,500 pounds of good hard Soap
- 3,000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
- 120 bushels of good clean dry Salt

The whole to be delivered by the first of June, 1841.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay

- 200 barrels of Pork
- 400 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 180 bushels of new white Beans
- 3,000 pounds of good hard Soap
- 2,000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
- 80 bushels of good clean dry Salt

The whole to be delivered by the first of June, 1841.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.

- 100 barrels of Pork
- 200 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 90 bushels of new white field Beans
- 1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
- 1,000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
- 40 bushels of good clean dry Salt

The whole to be delivered by the first of June, 1841.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

- 400 barrels of Pork
- 800 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 360 bushels of new white field Beans
- 6,000 pounds of good hard Soap
- 4,000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
- 160 bushels of good clean dry Salt

The whole to be delivered in December, 1840, and January and February, 1841.

At New York.

- 400 barrels of Pork
- 800 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 360 bushels of new white field Beans
- 6,000 pounds of good hard Soap
- 160 bushels of good clean dry Salt

At Baltimore.

- 200 barrels of Pork
- 400 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
- 180 bushels of new white field Beans
- 3,000 pounds of good hard Soap
- 80 bushels of good clean dry Salt

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1841, and 1st March, 1842.

The hogs of which the pork is packed, to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The Pork is to be first salted with Turks Island salt, and then carefully packed with the same article, in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. When the packing has been completed, the contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer, that the Pork has been so salted and packed. The Pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the Beans in water-tight barrels, and the Soap and Candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The Candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters, must pass St. Louis for their ultimate destination, by the 15th of April, 1841. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agents of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government, otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before requisition will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 9—1 Sept. 20

MILITARY AND NAVAL ORNAMENTS.

B. DELAPIERRE, Importer and Manufacturer of Military and Naval Ornaments, and embroiderer in gold and silver, 90 Fulton street, New York, begs leave to tender his services to the Officers of the Army and Navy, in the line of his profession. Epaulettes, and other ornaments, are there to be had of the best kind, and most substantial workmanship.

B. D. has imported from the most celebrated military clothing establishments in London, a small lot of the identical blue Silk Velvet, used in the British service for the corps of Topographical Engineers, a sample of which is deposited in the clothing-bureau at Washington, and has been approved of by the chief of the corps.

May 21—11

SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAPH.

Just received, and for sale at the office of the Army and Navy Chronicle,

JOHN R. PARKER'S SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAPH SIGNAL BOOK and UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH VOCABULARY, in Three Parts; containing, The Marine Telegraph and Holyhead systems of conversation, adapted to the use of the Semaphoric Telegraph, embracing 30,000 words, phrases and sentences, numerically arranged for conversation between vessels at sea, as well as communications on shore;

The Marine Telegraph Register, of 2,000 vessels which have adopted the Semaphoric system of communication with the Marine Telegraph flags.

Sets of flags, with a designating number and Signal Book, supplied by B. HOMANS, Agent for the Proprietor.

June 1—6m

ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE UNIFORMS.

JOHN SMITH, (late of West Point,) would respectfully inform the officers of the army and navy, that he is now enabled to furnish to the different corps their uniform complete, all made of the best materials, and forwarded with despatch.

To prevent errors, the Legislature of New York has authorized him to change his name to JOHN S. FRASER; therefore all letters hereafter will be addressed to JOHN S. FRASER, March 5—11 168 Pearl street, New York.

OFFICIAL NAVAL REGISTER, FOR 1840.—A few copies for sale at this office. Ap. 2